A paper presented at the

2010 Topical Symposium:

QDR 2010: Implementing the New Path for America's Defense

Hosted by:
The Institute for National Strategic Studies
of
The National Defense University

10-11 March 2010

By

LAWRENCE KORB



Papers presented at NDU Symposia reflect original research by members of NDU as well as other scholars and specialists in national security affairs from this country and abroad. The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations expressed or implied within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense or any other agency of the Federal Government.

maintaining the data needed, and c including suggestions for reducing	lection of information is estimated to ompleting and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu uld be aware that notwithstanding an DMB control number.	ion of information. Send commentarters Services, Directorate for Inf	ts regarding this burden estimate formation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of the s, 1215 Jefferson Davis	his collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington		
1. REPORT DATE FEB 2010		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2010 to 00-00-2010					
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT	NUMBER		
Meeting the Militar	ry's Manpower Cha	llenges		5b. GRANT NUMBER			
				5c. PROGRAM E	ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NU	JMBER		
				5e. TASK NUMBER			
				5f. WORK UNIT	NUMBER		
	ZATION NAME(S) AND AE an Progress,1333 H C,2005-4707	` /		8. PERFORMING REPORT NUMB	G ORGANIZATION ER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITO	RING AGENCY NAME(S) A	ND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/M	IONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)				
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAIL Approved for publ	ABILITY STATEMENT ic release; distributi	on unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO	OTES						
14. ABSTRACT							
15. SUBJECT TERMS							
16. SECURITY CLASSIFIC	ATION OF:		17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON		
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	12			

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Meeting the Military's Manpower Challenges

Lawrence Korb Center for American Progress

Prepared for the National Defense University Symposium QDR 2010: Implementing the New Path for America's Defense February 8 – 9, 2010

To understand the manpower challenges facing the Department of Defense (DOD) as it unveils its latest QDR, it is first necessary to lay out the principles on which the All Volunteer Force (AVF) was created in 1973. When the Nixon administration set up the Gates Commission to fulfill the President's 1968 campaign promise to end the draft, it established an AVF composed of four separate but interrelated parts.

First, the active component of the Armed Forces, particularly the Army, would be much smaller than it was during the days of the draft. Consequently, during the Nixon administration, the size of the active force was not only reduced from its Vietnam War level of 3.6 million people, but cut below its pre-Vietnam War level of 2.8 million. By 1975 it had dropped to 2.1 million. This was done because creating the AVF would eliminate the hidden tax of conscription, meaning that the military would now have to pay market wages, even for its lowest ranking members, to get qualified volunteers. It had to do this because without the threat of the draft looming over their heads, young men would now be less likely to "volunteer" for the Navy and Air Force or for noncombat jobs in the Army. Nor could they any longer be forced into the Army's combat forces. Thus, the cost per person nearly doubled and even with the smaller force, military personnel costs rose from \$19.8 billion in 1968 to \$24.2 billion in 1974.

Second, the guard and reserve would become a vital part of what eventually became known as the Total Force. No longer would the reserve component be a place for many men, seeking to avoid two years of active service or being sent into a war zone, to spend one weekend a month and two weeks in the summer simply going through the motions. For example, only 6,140 National Guardsmen served in Vietnam. Beginning in 1973, it

would be a strategic reserve trained and equipped to augment on short notice the comparatively small active force for short wars that required a significant commitment of forces, like the first Persian Gulf War, or conflicts like the Balkans which involved the deployment of a comparatively small number of forces for an extended period. It would also provide a short-term solution until the draft could be reinstated if the nation became involved in an extended conflict requiring large numbers of forces to be deployed for significant periods, as we did in Korea and Vietnam. This would enable the Department of Defense to fulfill its moral commitment to provide active forces at least two years at home for every year in the theater and to mobilize the Guard and Reserve only once every six years.

Third, just as they did during the days of conscription, young men would have to register with the selective service when they turned 18. That body would maintain a list to be activated if this nation found itself in an extended conflict requiring significant numbers of troops. Although draft registration was cancelled by the Ford administration to save a few dollars, it was reinstated by the Carter administration in 1979 after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and restored permanently by the Reagan administration.

Fourth, to diminish the need for military manpower and allow the services to use their military members to focus on critical combat and combat support areas, the Pentagon would privatize all those functions that were not inherently military or governmental, particularly in support and logistics. For example, preparing food and repairing equipment back in the United States.

During the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Bush administration essentially trashed these principles and caused severe damage to the armed forces, particularly the Army, and the nation because the president would not declare a national emergency and activate the draft for fear of undermining support for his mindless, needless, senseless war in Iraq. Thus, the comparatively small active force Army was deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan again and again without sufficient dwell time in between deployments. As indicated in Table 1, by the summer of 2008, 36 of the Army's 44 combat brigades had two or more tours in Iraq or Afghanistan and the brigade combat teams had spent an average of 30 months in combat areas since 2002. And as indicated in Tables 2.1 - 2.3, the enlistment and reenlistment standards were dropped to unprecedented levels and by 2008 more than one of five Army recruits received moral waivers. These actions led to dramatic increases in mental problems, suicide rates, and spousal abuse. A RAND study estimated that about 400,000 servicemen and women suffered from mental problems and in a report issued in January 2009, the Defense Business Board concluded that anyone who spent 25 months in Iraq was overstretched.

The Bush administration also transformed the Guard and Reserves from a strategic reserve to an operational reserve, rotating the Guard and Reserve with the active forces in and out of Iraq and Afghanistan. In 2005, 46 percent of the troops in Iraq were from the Reserve component. Overall, 80 percent of the members of the Guard and Reserve have been deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan at least once. Finally, private contractors were forced to take on inherently governmental functions and unlike the First Gulf War, where only 10 percent of the people in the theater were private contractors, in Iraq and

Table 1

Perc a lock at the active Army is regarded contract teams and their deplayments in the problems of the probl	Table 1	l									
Here is a lock at the Active Funds Straped counted beautiful and their deployments in Colorado and propries to Applications Colorado Active Funds Colorado	BRIG/	ADE COMBA	T TEAM D	EPLOYMEN	STV		ar	ates in green re estimates	173rd ABN	Mar 03 Mar 0	12
THILD	Afghanistan	as of Oct. 3. Totals presur				iiii Deployed	or deploying to Afghania	stan		Jun 07 Aug 0	15
AMAD 19 AMAD 19 AMAD 12 AMAD			onths 3/1 AD	From To	Months	1et ID	From To	Months	1et ID		
THE DIT TOTAL 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 27 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	1	Mar 03 Dec 03	10 1	Apr 03 Apr 04 Jan 05 Jan 06	12 12	1	Feb 04 Mar 05	13	1	Feb 07 Apr	
May CS	1st BDE	TOTAL	19 2/1 ID	TOTAL	36	3rd BCT	TOTAL	28	4th BCT	TOTAL	14
May 03	1st AD	From To M	onths 1st AD	From To	Months	1st AD	From To	Months	4/1 CD	From To	Months
THE CO		May 03 Jul 04	14 13	Apr 03 Jul 04 Nov 05 Nov 06	15 12		SCHEDULED	то	V A	Nov 06 Dec	
Mat 94 Mat 95 12 Jan 98 Mat 96 13 Jan 98 15 Jan 98 Ja	1st BDE	TOTAL	27 2nd BDE	TOTAL	42	3rd BDE	TOTAL		4/1 AD	TOTAL	14
Cold Dec Dec Or 15 Dec Dec Or 15 Dec Dec Or Dec Dec	1st CD					1st CD			4/1 ID		
From To Months From To Months From To Months M	V					S	Oct 06 Dec 07	14	V		
FORWARD STATIONED 1	1st BCT	TOTAL	27 2nd BCT	TOTAL	28	3rd BCT	TOTAL	38	4/1 CD	TOTAL	27
Strd ID	2nd ID	FORWARD STATION	NED 🙀	Nov 03 Nov 04 Jun 06 Sep 07	12	2nd CR(L)	Apr 03 Jul 04		2 ID		Months
Jan 03 Jan 03 Jan 05 Jan 06 12 Jan 06 Jan 06	1st BCT		3rd SBCT	TOTAL	27	4/2 SBCT	TOTAL	30	5th SBCT	TOTAL	
Jan 05 Jan 06 12 Jan 09 14 May 07 Jan 09 15 Jan 09 Jan 09 15	3rd ID	From To M	onths 3rd ID		Months	3rd ID	From To	Months	3rd ID	From To	Months
Sep 08 Sep 09 12 Sep 06 Sep 06 12 Sep 08 Sep 09 Sep 09 12 Sep 08 Sep 09 Sep 09		Jan 05 Jan 06	12	Jan 05 Jan 06	12		Jan 03 Jul 03 Jan 05 Jan 06	7 12			
Mar 03 Mar 04 12	1st BCT	TOTAL	34 2nd BCT	TOTAL	38	3rd BCT			4th BCT	TOTAL	27
Dec 05 Dec 06 12 Nov 05 Nov 06 12 Nov 07 Nov 07 Nov 07 Nov 08 Nov 08 Nov 09	4th ID					4th ID			2/2 ID		
Total Tota		Dec 05 Dec 06	12	Nov 05 Nov 06	12		Nov 05 Nov 06	12			
Dec 01 Apr 02 5 Aug 05 Aug 06 12 Aug 05 Aug 06 Aug 05 Aug 05 Aug 06 Aug 05 A	1st BCT	TOTAL	39 2nd BCT	TOTAL	36	3rd BCT	TOTAL	39	4th BCT	TOTAL	27
Aug 05 Aug 06 12 Aug 06 Nov 07 Teb 09 15	10th MTN					10th MTN			10th MTN		
172 SECT From To Months Aug 05 Dec 06 16 Sep 08 Sep 09 12 Nov 07 Feb 09 15 Nov 07 Feb 09 15 Aug 06 Oct 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 15 Oct 08 Oct 09 12 Oct 06 Dec 07 Oct 08 Oct 09 Oct 0	X	Aug 05 Aug 06	12	May 03 Dec 03 Jun 04 Jun 05	8 12	X		15	X		
Aug 05 Dec 06 16 Sep 08 Sep 09 12	1st BCT	TOTAL	38 2nd BCT	TOTAL	40	3rd BCT	TOTAL	15	4th BCT	TOTAL	19
Sand ABN	172 SBCT	Aug 05 Dec 06	16	Jan 04 Feb 05	13	25th ID	Apr 04 Apr 05 Aug 06 Oct 07	12 15	25th ID		
Sep 05 Sep 06 12 Sep 05 Sep 06 Sep 06	1/25 SBCT	TOTAL	28 2nd SBCT	TOTAL	28	3rd BCT	TOTAL	39	4th BCT	TOTAL	15
Summer 09 Summ	82nd ABN		onths 82nd ABN			82nd ABN	From To	Months	82nd ABN		
101st ABN From To Months Mar 03 Feb 04 11 Sep 05 Sep 06 12 Sep 07 Dec 08 15 Sep 07 Dec 08 Dec 07 De	(H)	Jan 04 Apr 04 May 05 May 06	4 12 (P)				Aug 03 May 04 Aug 06 Nov 07	10	(II)		08 15
101st ABN From To Months Mar 03 Feb 04 11 Sep 05 Sep 06 12 Sep 07 Bec 08 15 Sep 06 12 Sep 07 Bec 08 15 Sep 06 12 Sep 07 Bec 08 15 Sep 08 Sep 0	1st BCT			TOTAL	26	3rd BCT	TOTAL	33	4th BCT	TOTAL	15
Mar 03 Feb 04 11 Sep 05 Sep 06 12 Oct 07 Jan 09 15 Sep 05 Sep 06 12 Sep 07 Dec 08 15 Sep 07 Dec 08 Sep 07 Dec 08	101st ABN	From To M				101st ABN		Months 7	101st ABN		
1st BCT TOTAL 38 3rd ACR From To Months 1/25 SBCT From To Months		Mar 03 Feb 04 Sep 05 Sep 06	11 12 15	Sep 05 Sep 06 Oct 07 Jan 09	12 15	T	Mar 03 Feb 04 Sep 05 Sep 06 Sep 07 Dec 08	15	T	Mar 08 Jun	09 15
1/25 SBCT From To Months Apr 03 May 04 13 Aug 07 Oct 08 15 Sep 04 Sep 05 12 Jun 06 Oct 07 16 Feb 09 15 Sep 04 Sep 05 12 Jun 06 Oct 07 16 Feb 09 15 Sep 04 Sep 05 TOTAL 27 TOTAL 39 TOTAL 13 172 IN BDE TOTAL 28 TOTAL	1st BCT	TOTAL	38				Personal Company of the Company of t		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
2 SCR TOTAL 27 TOTAL 39 TOTAL 13 172 IN BDE TOTAL 28	1/25 SBCT		onths	Apr 03 May 04	13	11th ACR			2/1 10	Feb 04 Feb	05 12
	2 500	Aug 07 Oct 08	15	Nov 07 Feb 09	15		TOTAL	12	170 IN DO	Fall 08	
Domice, many rance, reprance from Dancing a minimary for the 21 Century, Center for American						for the 21					1 20

Source: Army Times; reprinted from "Building a Military for the 21st Century," Center for American Progress, December 2008.

Table 2.1: Percent of active Army recruits with a Tier I education by year

Active Army	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Percent of				
recruits with	87%	81%	79%	83%
Tier I				
education				

Table 2.2: Percent of Army recruits with "moral waivers" by year

Active Army	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008*
Percent with					
waiver	12.0%	15.3%	18.4%	22.6%	25.8%

^{*}As of March 2008

Table 2.3: Percent of Army National Guard recruits with "moral waivers" by year

Army	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
National					
Guard					
Percent with					
waiver	n/a	11.6%	10.8%	10.6%	12.3%*

^{*}As of March 2008

Source: "Building a Military for the 21st Century," Center for American Progress, December 2008.

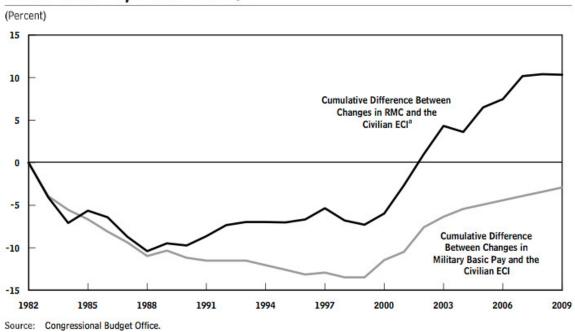
Afghanistan the contractors often outnumbered the military, causing no end of problems in the war zones.

The Bush administration compounded the manpower problems caused by the wars by undermining the role of career civil servants and moving many of their responsibilities to the private sector, for example, in acquisition, where it had private contractors actually monitoring the performance of other private contractors. This resulted in an increase in the percentage of private contractors in the work force from 26 to 39 percent. And the armed forces continued to discharge thousands of qualified service men and women on the basis of their sexual orientation, even those with critical language skills, like Arabic

and Farsi.

In addition to over stretching the ground forces, the military was forced to raise pay and bonuses to unprecedented levels to get and keep the required number of people and to increase the size of the active ground forces by about 100,000. In addition, the Pentagon leaders and Congress used basic pay, rather than regular military compensation, in deciding on the size of the annual pay raise. As indicated in Figure 1, regular military compensation is now 10 percent higher than the legal standard for measuring military pay.

Figure 1 Cumulative Difference Between Changes in Military and Private-Sector Pay Raises Since 1982

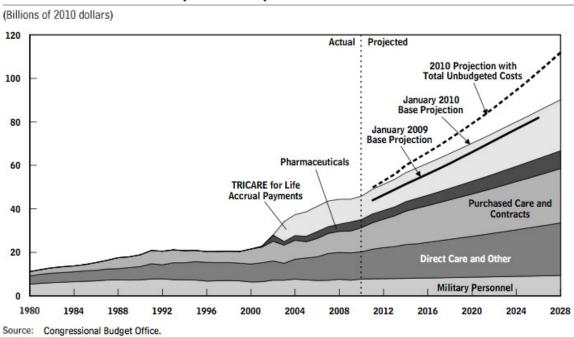


Similarly, the Congress has refused to raise TRICARE co-pays since 1995, even though, as indicated in Figure 2, TRICARE costs have more than doubled to \$46 billion in FY2010 since that time and will more than double again over the next 15 years.

As a result, military personnel costs have risen to unprecedented levels, both absolutely

and as a percentage of the defense budget. By FY 2010 military pay and benefits, including health care, amounted to about \$200 billion or 38 percent of the overall base defense budget. Moreover, because the total cost for each active troop was allowed to rise by more than 5 percent above the rate of inflation, the personnel cost for each active duty member jumped from \$65,000 in FY2000 to about \$110,000 in FY2010. Finally, the Pentagon also resorted to a back door draft by invoking stop-loss for several hundred thousand men and women, keeping some on active duty for as long as two years beyond their agreed upon enlistment, and involuntarily recalling thousands who had completed their enlistment but still had a military service obligation.

Figure 2 Resources for the Military Medical System



The current economic situation has provided a temporary respite from the manpower crisis confronting the Pentagon. Moreover, if President Obama keeps his campaign pledge to remove all the combat troops from Iraq by this summer and follows up on his

promise to begin withdrawing troops from Afghanistan next summer, the ground forces may be able to increase the dwell time to more appropriate levels and not have to resort to stop-loss and involuntary recall. During this lull in the storm, the administration should enact the following policies in the QDR:

First, no unit or military man or woman will be sent to a combat zone for longer than a year and will not be sent back involuntarily without spending at least two years at home.

Second, stop loss will be discontinued.

Third, the Guard and Reserve should return to their status as a strategic reserve and no unit or individual in the Reserve component should be activated for more than one year out of every six.

Fourth, when an individual joins the active component, his or her obligation will not exceed six years or more than four years active service, whichever comes first.

Fifth, in order to suspend any of the first four policies, the President must declare a national emergency and reactivate the selective service system.

Sixth, inherently governmental functions should be performed by government military and civilian workers whether in the field or at headquarters. The private sector should take on only support and logistics functions. Therefore the number of DOD civilians should be increased by at least 50,000 and the percentage of private contractors dropped to 20 percent.

Seventh, the Pentagon should ask the Congress to repeal the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy as well as restrictions on women in combat. All positions in all the services should be open to all qualified people regardless of their gender or sexual orientation.

Eighth, as recommended by the 10th Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation (QRMC), the Pentagon should take a broader view of military compensation when considering annual pay raises, that is, use regular military compensation (RMC), rather than basic pay in calculating the amount of the annual military pay raise.

Ninth, increase the TRICARE co-pays and establish a fair income level beyond which retired TRICARE beneficiaries must prove that they do not have access to an additional plan through their family or employer.

Unfortunately, the QDR does none of these things. In fact, it plans to continue the disastrous manpower problems of the Bush administration. While it says it wants to "preserve and enhance" the all-volunteer force by "transitioning to sustainable rotation rates," it qualifies this rotating goal with the caveat "as the operational environment allows." It does not answer the question of what happens if the operational environment does not allow it.

The QDR then compounds the problem by saying "the Department plans that in times of significant crisis, U.S. forces will be prepared to experience higher deployment rates and lower dwell times for up to several years at a time..." Is that not what the Bush administration did with disastrous results over the past several years? How many more mental problems, suicides, moral waivers, and misuse of private contractors will we need

before activating the selective service system (which, by the way, is not mentioned in the QDR)?

Finally, while the QDR talks about sizing and shaping the force, it does not talk about how to pay for it. If present trends continue, the cost of each individual man or woman will be over \$200,000 by the end of this decade if pay raises continue to be calculated using base pay, rather than regular military compensation. Similarly, it does not address the question of how the Department can afford to pay \$100 billion for its medical system.